June 21, 1775. NUMB. 2426.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Black-horſe-alley,

SENTIMENTS of a FOREIGNER,
On the DISPUTES of
GREAT-BRITAIN with AMERICA:
Tranſlated from the FRENCH.

Venit ſumma dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRG.

Great-Britain's unhappy diſputes with the Engliſh American colonies claim and engage a large ſhare of the public attention. The queſtion ſeems to be, whether immenſe numbers of Engliſh ſubjects, living in remote regions, who have hitherto participated of the bleſſings of the Engliſh Conſtitution, to which they are indiſputably entitled, ſhould be taxed by any man, or what is the ſame thing any body of men, with reſpect to whom they have no right of election, no power of controul? This queſtion hath been long agitated within the walls of the Senate-houſe, and without doors; in a variety of ſhapes; on a variety of grounds; with great acuteneſs and no little acrimony on all hands. A conteſt ſo important in its nature, ſo deciſive in its conſequences, muſt naturally warm, or even inflame the minds of thoſe who are intereſted in its fate. Every ſubject of the Britiſh empire who thinks, or who feels, muſt take a ſide. At ſuch a criſis, it cannot be impertinent to lay before the public the ſentiments of a diſpaſſionate foreigner, on the ſubject. Of no party, he may be admitted as a fair umpire; and if qualified in other reſpects, if poſſeſſed of adequate abilities and information, his deciſion muſt have weight.

This little valuable work is attributed to the Abbé Reynel; to whoſe authority a kind of ſanction has been given, by its being quoted, as to a certain point (if the news-papers are to be credited) by a noble Lord in high office. It would be hard then to deny its weight in other matters equally within his competency. But authority is a dangerous thing; truth needs not, diſdains its protection; its wings ſerve but to ſhelter error. Let principles, let facts, let argument ſpeak.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Stock in Trade of the late Evan Morgan, deceaſed, being a proper Aſſortment of Grocery; likewiſe the well-accuſtomed Shop and Houſe where he lived to be LETT, at the Corner of Vine and Fourth-ſtreets, being an excellent Stand for Buſineſs. For Terms, enquire at the ſaid Dwelling, or of GEORGE MORGAN, at the Corner of Elm and Third-ſtreets, or of the Subſcriber, at the Corner of Spruce and Second-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Evan Morgan are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their Accompts for Adjuſtment, to JOHN MORGAN, Executor. 6*W*.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a *DUTCH* SERVANT BOY, active, healthy and ſtrong, has about ſeven Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS of this Paper.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

BROKE out or STOLEN, out of *Tinicum Iſland*,
On WEDNESDAY Night laſt,
Two HORSES and a MARE,

THE Mare is quite or near 15 hands high, about 8 years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the Horſes is 5 years old, of a dark cheſtnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is 15 hands high or near it; the other Horſe is 10 years old, 15 hands high or near it, has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two Horſes and Mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief on Conviction.

JAMES CLARK, DYER in general,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is removed from Kenſington to Carpenter's wharff, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he dyes ſilk garments and ſkaine ſilk all manner of colours, and dreſſes them properly ſcours, dyes and dreſſes mens cloaths, broad and narrow; cloths, ſhalloons, durants, &c. dyed buff, wine, and every other colour they will admit of; jeans, fuſtians, worſted, and woollen ſtuffs, dyed all manner of colours, and properly dreſſed; ſilk gauze, and gauze flowered with cotton, dyed black and dreſſed; linen and cotton yarn dyed blue and every other colour. The undertaker hath been long in the practice of dying cotton and linen yarn blue for manufacturers, he flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to his employers; as he dyes his blue with real indigo, his cuſtomers may depend upon the colours ſtanding. Good allowance given to manufacturers, and thoſe that ſell.---Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered and ſpeedily returned.

N. B. He propoſes to dye black every Friday, and his cuſtomers may depend upon their work the week following. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named *Jonathan Allen*, born in Scotland, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, full ſmooth face, ſhort brown curled hair, a large ſcar on his upper lip, a caſt with his right eye when he talks, a little ſtoop ſhouldered; he is a middling good ſcholar, and hath ſome Latin; had on, and took with him, two flax ſhirts, one new, not whitened, the other an old white ditto, pretty much patched, a rough cloth coatee, not lined, a ſcolloped fur hat, half-worn, ſtrong ſhoes, newly ſoaled, tied with ſtrings, two pair of tow trowſers; it is thought he intends for Philadelphia, and to get on board a veſſel. Any perſon taking up ſaid runaway, and ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM DARLINGTON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off, at their peril. *June* 11, 1775. ¶

THERE is in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cheſtnut-Hill, a STRAY light brown COW, with a white face and belly, a black ſpot round the left eye and a ſlit in her left ear, and has a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June, 1775. ‖ JOHN BIDDIS.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By Captain Price, arrived here from London, and the Captains Follett, from Topſham, and Thomſon, from Cork, both arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

MADRID, March 28.

LETTERS from Cadiz, Carthagena, Barcelona, and Malaga, mention, that they employ all poſſible diligence in preparing great armaments, which are to be in readineſs by the 15th of April, for a ſecret expedition.

April 2. Accounts are this day received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Dey of Algiers, for not aſſiſting him (as the declaration ſets forth) by attacking Oran according to promiſe.

Warſaw, April 8. The Pruſſian troops have again begun to take poſſeſſion of ſeveral places belonging to our Republic; and near Auguſtow in Lithuania, the peaſants are forced to cut down a wood for a large Pruſſian camp which was marked there. The Auſtrian troops, on the other hand, have received orders to take poſſeſſion of the Waywodyhoods of Cracow and Sandomier, which violent proceedings of theſe Courts have given riſe to Count Poninſki, the Marſhal of the Dyet, to make a motion that the whole Dyet ſhall petition the King, "that if in caſe his Majeſty can think of any remedy to ſave the mother country from ſlavery and ruin, he may be pleaſed to propoſe it to the Dyet, who oblige themſelves to ſtand on the King's ſide at the riſque of their lives and fortunes." The motion was carried, and we are all curious to know the King's anſwer.

From Madrid we learn, that orders have been iſſued for a general armament, and that orders were given at the Victualling-Office for 40,000 quintals of biſcuit to be ready towards the latter end of this month.

Hanover, April 3. It is ſaid, that the reigning Duke of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz is going to reſign the government to his brother Prince Charles, who will go to ſettle at Strelitz with his conſort and houſhold.

LONDON, *April* 11.

Ships of force, proper for a navy, will be prohibited being built in any Britiſh ports for foreign powers, under very high penalties,

The French Court has given the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of not interfering in the diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies. *Opiates have often an evil tendency.*

The wharffs and keys about the Cuſtom-houſe are loaded with all kinds of merchandize (marked Army) which are going in the tranſports to Boſton. One houſe in the Boſton trade ſhips 20,000l. in this manner, and it is ſaid to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

April 14. The Spaniards have lately formed a ſettlement on the iſland of Tinian, between Manilla and Acapulco, in the Pacific ocean, on which they have built ſome works, and formed a garriſon. The frequent expeditions to the South Seas have been the cauſe thereof.

April 15. A great quantity of ammunition is ordered to be ſhipped from hence, and from Ireland, for Boſton immediately.

A ſtop is ordered to be put to the exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland to any part of the Mediterranean, except on government account.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga, to his friend at Briſtol, dated the 10th of March, 1775.

"The laſt poſt from Cadiz brought us accounts of 40 veſſels, of different nations, being embargoed there, by an order from court: They are to take in all kinds of military ſtores, troops, &c. their deſtination is kept a ſecret.—All the ſhips of war in ſaid harbour are likewiſe fitting out: The St. Genaro, a 74 gun ſhip, is now in our Mole unloading bombs, cannon, balls, and other things. What all theſe great preparations are for, time only will inform us: It is whiſpered that they are for Naples, as the Emperor ſeems to threaten an invaſion there: Others ſay they are deſtined for ſome part of the Barbary coaſt. God grant them ſucceſs.

Since writing the aforeſaid, an order has been juſt iſſued to embargo all the empty veſſels in this Mole, which are about 14 in number, by which you may judge there is ſomething of importance in agitation.

April 18. It is aſſerted the Miniſtry have received ſome intelligence of an unpleaſing nature from America, by the way of France.

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman of rank at Paris mentions, that by a veſſel from the coaſt of Guinea, accounts have been received, that the Pholies, a people deſcended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the banks of the river Gambia, and have committed ſeveral hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, who they aſſert have no pretenſions to the gold coaſt, it being part of the territotries of their forefathers. The above people, ſays this account, are exceeding powerful, and rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the profits made by the gold, ivory, and ſlave trade, from which, and their unexcelled bravery, it is imagined they will be very troubleſome to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

It is ſaid Lord North has it in contemplation to diſſolve the South-Sea Company, and to throw their ſavings, amounting to near a million of money, into the ſinking fund, and apply it to the ſervice of the current year. The above ſavings have ariſen entirely from the exorbitant charge of 500l. for each million of the funds managed by the South-Sea Company, which may very honourably be applied to the public uſe.

The Parliament we are aſſured will riſe the 18th of May, and not on the 2d of June, as was at firſt expected.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that excluſive of the men of war now building at the Havannah, 15 row-gallies, capable of mounting 14 ſwivel guns each, are on the ſtocks, and will be ſoon ready for ſervice

April 21. The occaſion of the Commander in Chief in a neighbouring kingdom having reſigned his employment, we hear, was owing to ſome military etiquittes that have been for ſome time in diſpute between the Viceroy and the General Officer.

A report was current yeſterday in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that advice was received from Madrid that the Secretary to the Spaniſh Miniſter of State had been taken into cuſtody and his papers ſeized. The nature of his offence remains a ſecret.

With a ſpirit becoming the zeal of Engliſhmen, the Merchants of London have ſtood forward to complain of the outrage committed by the Miniſter and his Minions againſt America.—Jealous of their honour as Traders, of their rights as Britons, they have laid a detail of their grievances at the foot of the Throne. It matters not, in reſpect of that duty which they owe to themſelves, and which they owe to poſterity, whether the Sovereign give ear to their remonſtrance, or whether he redreſſes their wrongs.—The gradation from the people to the throne ſhould always be preſerved with regularity, becauſe the retreat is a concern highly momentous to the welfare of the kingdom.—The firſt appeal is to ourſelves; if we are juſtified in our opinion, the next to the Chief Magiſtrate; but if he refuſes to remove the thorn which ſtung, the laſt appeal is to God. With this foreſight the Merchants of London have approached their King, with this foreſight every man in the kingdom ſhould join in the complaint.

The preſent ſtate of affairs in England is at an alarming criſis: The ſcale of power hangs in a doubtful ſituation; and though Bribery is able to command a majority among the Repreſentatives of the people, yet that people plainly perceive their ſentiments are not adopted. A ſeries of oppreſſion in the ſyſtematical conduct of a King, like a ſeries of ill luck at play, will ſour the ſweeteſt temper. In ſuch a caſe, reſentment and deſpair operate alike, and the loſing party, if there be the leaſt cauſe for ſuſpicion of foul play, will throw up the game in anger, and demand ſatisfaction for the wrongs which have been practiſed. Sometimes ſuch quarrels are prevented by the interpoſition of a friend; but, if either of the parties remain obſtinate, force to force is oppoſed, and all the horrors of a civil conteſt enſue.—Whether we have reaſon to dread, from the preſent proſpect, that the day of evil approaches, or whether we are juſtified in imagining that the conduct of the King and his Miniſters is ſo uniformly upright as to pleaſe the majority of his ſubjects, the public are left to judge. There is no occaſion to recapitulate what has paſſed, by entering into particulars. Our memory is not ſo bad, but we can recollect the injuries which the Conſtitution has ſuffered ſince his preſent Majeſty came to the Throne. It is that which is yet to come that we now ſhould look into. The womb of futurity, as far as human knowledge will admit, ſhould be examined; and if any great event is near at hand, which may diſturb our tranquility, every means ſhould be uſed to prevent its birth, and render the approaching evil abortive. If, therefore, you have any regard for yourſelves, or your country, as Engliſhmen, if you wiſh to ſtrengthen the cauſe of liberty and juſtice, you will appoint general meetings to diſcuſs and frame applications to the Throne in behalf of America, which is, in fact, in behalf of yourſelves. Unanimity will enſure ſucceſs.

Two ſloops of war are ordered to be in conſtant readineſs to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, which are intended as advice boats to carry diſpatches to and from America.

April 22. It is currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that the Iriſh Parliament will be diſſolved ſome time next month.

By a ſhip arrived in the river from the Spaniſh coaſt, we have an account that a French ſquadron was ſeen lately cruizing off the mouth of the Bay of Biſcay.

Thurſday a ſhip arrived from New-York with a very ſhort paſſage. As it is ſuppoſed the letters by her convey intelligence that our *bleſſed Miniſters* wiſh to keep from the public as long as poſſible, every one of them have been detained; not even the Captain's advice of his arrival has been delivered to the Merchants to whom ſhe is conſigned.

The demolition of Somerſet Houſe is ſettled by the Junto, and North, the *Cabinet Runner*, has received orders to carry the buſineſs through the Houſe of Commons. The whole is an infamous job. The Crown will be complimented with *Sixty Thouſand* pounds, and the public will be put to a moſt enormous expence, at leaſt *Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, for erecting public offices and barracks for the ſoldiery. This is another inſtance of Scotch œconomy and miniſterial honeſty! The ſpits in the King's kitchen are ſuffered to ruſt, while the profligate profuſion of government is ſuch, that the pockets of the people are daily picked by the means of ſome ſcandalous job.

The Tories and Jacobites, who make no ſecret of their hatred of the Brunſwick family, have lately ſhewn their diſlike of the Queen; ſhe is too amiable in the eyes of the people to be endured with pleaſure by the cabal who miſlead her royal conſort; her Majeſty is made to prefer Buckingham to Somerſet houſe, and thus a moſt iniquitous job, tending to plunder the public of a conſiderable ſum of money, will be attributed ſolely to her predilection! In this however the people ſhould be undeceived; although her Majeſty may have entertained a preference for Buckingham Houſe, yet is ſhe by no means appriſed of the advantage Miniſtry mean to reap from that preference; ſhe knows not, that under the maſk of complying with her taſte, the Crown (that is, the Junto) will pocket 60,000l. and at a time when we are threatened with every ſpecies of national diſtreſs reſulting from ruined commerce and bankrupt funds, the public will be taxed to raiſe 500,000l. to defray the charges of building barracks and offices for ſoldiers and placemen. Let truth but whiſper this in her Majeſty's ear, and ſhe will not ſuffer her name to be proſtituted as a ſanction for the ſcandalous job.

If barracks ſhould be built on the ſpot whereon Somerſet-Houſe now ſtands, they will be exceedingly convenient for the embarkation of the troops, who, in caſe the people ſhould ever dare to murmur, may be tranſported by water in detached parties to either the City of London or Weſtminſter, to quell all inſurrections, by cutting the throats of the inhabitants.

They write from Toulon, that an order of Court had been received for fitting out ſeveral large prames, two ſloops, built during the late war; and, it was ſaid, they were intended on ſome expedition to the coaſt of Africa.

April 24. The Queen's brother, we hear, is going to Hanover to tranſact ſome buſineſs relative to the Queen of Denmark, which done, he intends paying a viſit to the court of France, and being preſent at the coronation.

The multiplicity of buſineſs that has been cut out by the Americans for Lord North, for theſe laſt ſix months, has given occaſion for many ſuperficial politicians to prate apace. They ſay, that while his attention is taken up in diſtreſſing theſe people, things of much greater conſequence are totally neglected. For inſtance, they ſay, he has given France and Spain ſuch a fine opportunity, that they have made alliances that has turned the balance of Europe entirely againſt England, which they are making ſad lamentations about. How little do theſe diſcontented, fault finding people know of his Lordſhip's tranſactions! They will perhaps be convinced in a few days that he has been as attentive to what conſtitutes the true balance of power, by his cultivating the friendſhip of Ruſſia, as he has to the propagation of loyalty in our colonies.

The Americans have muſtered their militia together according to Act of Parliament; the firſt thing therefore that is to be done after the three Generals get over, we hear, is to ſummon them, in the King's name, to attend the Generals, which if they refuſe, it will be conſidered as a declaration of rebellion, and what will follow may eaſily be gueſſed at.

Charlemagne propoſed to employ the ſoldiery in time of peace in making canals, and in carrying on public works. Our ſoldiers are employed too in time of peace,--but how?—In drinking, whoring, powdering for the reviews, and maſſacring the people.

A foreigner of diſtinction was yeſterday preſented to their Majeſties, at St. James's, by the Spaniſh Charge des Affaires.

This week inſtructions of an important nature will be ſent to the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in the Weſt-Indies.

Orders are given for a ſurvey of the navy in the different ports of this kingdom, and for an immediate completion of ſuch repairs in any of the ſhips as may be wanting.

General Irwin is talked of to ſucceed to the chief command in a neighbouring kingdom.

It is reported, that on the landing of the General Officers who have ſailed for America, a proclamation will be publiſhed throughout the provinces, inviting the Americans to deliver up their arms by a certain ſtipulated day, and that ſuch of the Coloniſts as are afterwards proved to carry arms ſhall be deemed rebels, and be puniſhed accordingly. *Quere*, If the Americans are ſuch arrant poltroons as Lord Sandwich would make us believe, what neceſſity is there to deprive them of arms they have not the courage to make uſe of?

That excellent Scotchman, (Fletcher of Salton) declared, that there is no crime under Heaven more enormous, more treacherous, and more deſtructive to the very nature of our Government, than that of bribing of Parliaments. What would this ſtaunch old Patriot have ſaid, if he had ſeen ſome hundreds of Placemen ſitting in the Britiſh Senate, and voting ſix hundred thouſand pounds to make good deficiencies in the Civil Liſt, exhauſted by Bribery and Corruption?

A letter from Rome ſays, that the French, by the Pope's permiſſion, are now employed in cutting timber for ſhipbuilding in the territories of his Holineſs.

The French, we are aſſured, are fitting out an additional number of fiſhing veſſels, to ſupply the Spaniſh and Portugueſe markets with that ſpecies of fiſh formerly brought thither by the people of New-England, the veſſels ſent out from Great-Britain being totally unacquainted with that trade.

Letters from Paris ſay, orders are given in all the ſeaports of this kingdom, prohibiting the taking in any cargoes for the Engliſh colonies; and to inform thoſe who do ſo, that it will be at their own riſk.

April 25. On Saturday a meſſenger arrived with ſome diſpatches from the Earl of Grantham, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Madrid; his orders were to deliver the diſpatches into the King's own hands, in conſequence of which he ſet off for Kew, and met his Majeſty on the road, returning from thence to town.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniſh lines before that place had been reinforced by a large body of troops.

Private advices from the Hague poſitively aſſure us, that four Dutch veſſels ſailed from the Texel the firſt week in April, laden with arms, powder, and military ſtores. The cargoes were entered outwards for the coaſt of Africa, but there is not a perſon who knew of the aſſortment, particularly in the article of powder, that is not perfectly convinced that they are intended for the Britiſh American colonies.

On Wedneſday next the firſt troop of Grenadier guards will embark for Boſton with a large quantity of ammunition, &c. for the uſe of the army in America.

This morning orders were ſent by expreſs to Plymouth for all the tranſports to ſail immediately for Cork, and to take on board there the troops which are quite ready, ſo that they will not be detained at Cork above two days.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Dutch have prohibited for the future the exportation of barrels, barrel-ſtaves, and every other implement of the fiſhing trade, which have hitherto been ſhipped off for all foreign markets indiſcriminately.

An eminent artiſt is finiſhing a painting of Lord North, which, when framed, 'tis ſaid, will coſt near one thouſand pounds. We are told it is for a Great Perſonage; and, indeed, it is natural to imagine ſo, as nobody elſe would give ſo much for ſuch a picture.

The armaments ſtill going on in Carthagena and Ferrol have alarmed the Court; a ſecond memorial is ſent to demand the reaſons of ſuch an equipment; and if a ſatisfactory anſwer is not given, it is ſaid we ſhall adopt vigorous meaſures. Is this the reign of vigour?

The ſeamen in the ports of Toulon and Breſt are commanded to their ſhips. Two fleets are already fitted with ſtores for war! the reaſon given for this proceeding is, the *feu de joye* given on the coronation of their Majeſties. I wiſh this does not prove *un feu de malheur* to England. Quere, if France and Spain ſend forth an united marine force, can we ſend at preſent to ſea more than five ſail of the line compleat? I ſay no.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, April 13.

"We hear that two of the tranſports with the troops for America, getting under way this morning, ran foul of each other, when one of them had her bowſprit damaged; it is expected ſhe will be repaired by to-morrow, and that the whole will ſail.

It is whiſpered that a conſiderable party in the Privy Council are entirely againſt the meaſures now purſuing againſt the Americans.

Yeſterday an expreſs was received at the Earl of Rochford's office from his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague. At the ſame time diſpatches arrived at the above office, from his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Berlin.

It is obſerved of late, that the Miniſtry affect to be upon the beſt terms with two foreign Charge des Affaires now at our Court.

It is reported, that orders will ſoon be iſſued for all the Colony Agents to attend the Plantation Office on ſpecial affairs.

Recent advices from Madrid bring accounts of hoſtile preparations throughout the principal parts in the Spaniſh dominions. At Cadiz, Carthagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, and Malaga, embargoes are laid on all veſſels outward bound; fleets are fitting out, but their deſtination is kept a profound ſecret.

Overtures of peace have been made to his Catholic Majeſty by the Emperor of Morocco, but the Court of Spain hath not yet acceded to the terms.

The Emperor of Morocco has given orders to get all the armed ſhips, throughout his dominions, ready to ſail the firſt week in May.

Letters juſt received from Vienna inform us, that Sir Robert Murray Keith was preparing to ſet out on his return to England.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh, and the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambaſſador, at the Hague, have each had frequent conferences of late with the Deputies of the States General at the Hague.

A ſquadron is fitting out at *Breſt*, and ordered to be got ready with all poſſible expedition; this deſtination is as yet a *ſecret*.

They write from Leghorn, that upwards of 200 European ſhip carpenters, chiefly French, Engliſh and Dutch, are now in the ſervice of the Grand Signor, and employed in building Turkiſh men of war upon a model hitherto unknown in the dominions of the Porte.

By a Gentleman of veracity we are aſſured the Miniſtry have received advice, that ſeven men of war, four frigates, and two bomb-ketches, are now ready to ſail from Carthagena, but their deſtination is unknown.

There is nothing left for the welfare of this country, but the virtue and fortitude of America. If the Coloniſts ſtand firm to their arms, they will ſave the freedom of England and America; but if they are allured by bribes and promiſes, and ſeduced to accept of the propoſals of the Court, the liberties of the two nations are deſtroyed.

Yeſterday a Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, conſtituting and appointing Robert Duff, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the iſland of Newfoundland, and all the coaſt of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudſon's Streights to the river St. John, and the iſland of Anticoſti, with the iſlands Madelaine, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and of all forts and garriſons erected and eſtabliſhed in the ſaid iſlands.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 27.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole Houſe upon the encouragement of the Britiſh fiſheries, when Lord North moved the following reſolutions.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the following bounties ſhould be paid: that is to ſay, 40l. for 25 veſſels of the burden of 50 tons, and upwards, that ſhall firſt arrive from Newfoundland with a cargoe of Bank fiſh, not leſs than 10,000 in tale; and diſpoſing of the ſame, ſhall catch a ſecond cargo of the ſame.

Reſolved, that 20l. per veſſel, for 100 veſſels, that ſhall next arrive as beforementioned, ſhall be paid.

Reſolved, that 10l. a veſſel, for the next 100 veſſels that arrive as abovementioned, ſhall be paid.

[Upon this he remarked, that the deſign of it was to encourage the going out early to make two voyages a year, which is very practicable. He obſerved, that there could not be a doubt but it would be infinitely for the advantage of this country to make Newfoundland as much as poſſible an Engliſh iſland, rather than an American colony; that ſedentary fiſheries ought to be diſcouraged, and the Bank ſhip fiſhery encouraged, which was the great nurſery of ſeamen; that the experiment was not an expenſive one, and the whole demand could not exceed 4000l. a ſum not great enough to alarm any one.]

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the following bounties ſhall be paid; 500l. to the ſhip that ſhall bring home the greateſt quantity of oil, being the oil of not leſs than one whale, caught in Seas to the South of Greenland and Davis Streights fiſheries; 400l. to the firſt that ſhall bring home the next greateſt quantity; 300l. to the next greateſt quantity; 200l. to the next greateſt quantity.

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that the duties on the import of oil, blubber, bone, &c. from Newfoundland, &c. ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[He explained this point by obſerving, that while theſe imports from Greenland were allowed duty free, the ſame from Newfoundland, &c. were charged with a duty; an abſurdity he was till lately ignorant of.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that the duties at preſent payable on the importation of ſeal-ſkins ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[Lord North ſaid, that it appeared from Mr. Liſter's examination, that many ſeal-ſkins would be imported, were it not for a duty of about 4d. half-penny each, which they paid at preſent; it was therefore thought right to exonerate them from that charge.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſubjects of Ireland to export proviſions, hooks, lines, nets, tools and implements for the purpoſe of the fiſhery.

[He remarked, that the Iriſh being tied from theſe exports at preſent, was in effect excluding them from the fiſhery. He however obſerved, that this reſolution muſt be followed with limitations, in order to prevent a clandeſtine ſupply of the colonies with Iriſh manufactures.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that it ſhall be lawful to export from Ireland, clothes and accoutrements for ſuch regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment as are employed abroad.

[His Lordſhip remarked on this reſolution, that as the Iriſh were burthened with the expence of ſeveral regiments ſerving elſewhere, which they were ill able to bear, he thought it but fair, to allow them to export the cloathing and accoutrements of ſuch regiments, which at preſent they could not do by law; that the export muſt be guarded very carefully againſt frauds, which would not be difficult, as the cloaths would conſiſt only of uniforms.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this committee, that a bounty of 5s. a barrel ſhould be paid on the import to Ireland of flax ſeed, from any place whatſoever.

[Upon this reſolution Lord North ſaid, that he had framed it much more in obedience to the deſires and apprehenſions of others than in conſequence of any he had himſelf. But as ſome gentlemen were apprehenſive that the non-exportation agreements of the colonies would be laſting, and have the effect of doing a great prejudice to Ireland, by withholding flax-ſeed; and as it was found that the ſeed raiſed in Ireland was not ſo good as that imported from abroad, he had in compliance of theſe ideas come into the preſent propoſition. That his own opinion was directly contrary. He was clear, that engagements ſo very contrary to their intereſts would never be laſting; however, for a limited time he agreed to the bounty.]

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to without oppoſition, by the committee, and reported to the Houſe.

April 29. A Placart is publiſhed at Stockholm, allowing the free importation of grain into that country for the preſent year.

Yeſterday General Irwin kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, in the room of General Elliot, who has reſigned.

The ſame day the Honourable William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of New-York, took leave of his Majeſty, and on Monday will ſet out to embark for his government.

Capt. Malcomb, who ſuffered ſo much from the [illegible]ty of the people in North-America, was yeſterday introduced at St. James's, and graciouſly received.

Kilkenny, April 22. Yeſterday the firſt diviſion of the 44th regiment of foot marched out of town for Cork, and this morning was followed by the ſecond diviſion, in order to embark for Boſton.

This day the firſt diviſion of the 40th regiment will march in here for Dublin, and the ſecond diviſion on Monday next, on their way to Cork, to embark for Boſton. [The above are a part of the ſecond embarkation for America, conſiſting of four regiments.]

By the Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Jefferies, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, in 5 Weeks Paſſage, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

CADIZ, March 28.

THE preparations of the grand armament, which are thought to be deſtined to act againſt the Moors, ſtill continue. Perhaps the raiſing of the ſiege of Melille, the news of which we heard yeſterday, will occaſion them to be ſuſpended.

Madrid, April 10. As it is no longer to be doubted but a ſpeedy and ſolid peace will be concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, every body is much ſurprized that the fitting out ſhips of war ſtill goes on with great diligence. The King has taken a foreign veſſel into his ſervice, and has laid an embargo on all the tranſports. Several regiments are actually marching towards our ſea ports.

Vienna, April 17. The Emperor has confirmed the treaty concluded between Ruſſia and Denmark, regarding the exchange of Ducal Holſtein, for the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorſt, and at the ſame time has erected thoſe two counties into a dutchy.

LONDON.

May 2. Orders are ſent to the commanders in chief of the men of war on the Mediterranean ſtation to prevent, as much as poſſible, Britiſh ſeamen from going into foreign ſervice.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 25.

"Two merchants arrived here lately from Amſterdam, and have complained to the States General of the behaviour of the King of Pruſſia, in laying additional burthens upon the navigation of the Rhine; that he has not only laid heavy duties on all goods that paſs through his dominions on that river, but has lately iſſued an edict, by which all veſſels, that before were ſubject to 300 florins, now pay to the amount of 600 florins, by which the trade ſuffers ſo much as hardly to anſwer carrying it on. They have entreated their High Mightineſſes to make uſe of their good offices with his Pruſſian Majeſty, in order to engage him to take off theſe new duties, and reſtore things to their former footing."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, April 28.

"This day ſailed from hence for Ireland the tranſports with the 3d and 11th regiments on board. Alſo ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, the Portland and the Pomona men of war."

May 4. Yeſterday at half after three Lord North aroſe in the Houſe of Commons, and in a ſpeech of full two hours and a quarter long, delivered himſelf of his annual budget. He firſt ſpecified the ſeveral grants, and explained the nature of them as he went along. He then enumerated the deficiencies, and laſtly ſtated the ways and means; the detail of which was moſtly contained in the ſeveral reſolutions reported from the money chair ſince the commencement of the ſeſſion. His next ſtep was to ſum up the total of both accounts, and ſtrike the balance on which his operation of finance was to depend. According to this ſtatement, the total of the ways and means was 6,500,000l. total of the grants or ſupply 5,500,000l. which left a balance of 1,000,000l. which he propoſed to apply towards the reduction of the national debt in the following manner: To pay off one million of the 3 per cent. annuities at 88, which would be 880,000l. by which means there would be a balance or reſidue of 120,000l. to make good the deficiencies, or to pay off the 100,000l. granted to his Majeſty, which he did not include in the general ſtatement. Among the items contained in the grants, he took credit for 150,000l. to be gained on a lottery, at the rate of 50s. per ticket on 60,000 tickets, and then propoſed his motion, which was to the following purport:

That all perſons who were poſſeſſed of 3 per cent. annuities, on or before the 24th of April, ſhould have liberty to go to the Bank on Monday next, and ſubſcribe any ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand pounds each; that the books ſhould remain open from nine o'clock in the morning of the ſaid day till ſix o'clock in the afternoon for that purpoſe; that every ſubſcriber, ſubſcribing 100l. ſtock, ſhall be entitled to ſix lottery tickets, at the price of 12l. 10s. per ticket; that as ſoon as proper enquiries can be made, and a fair and juſt proportion ſtruck between the amount of the ſeveral ſums ſubſcribed and the ſaid ſum of 1,000,000l. meant to be paid off, every perſon ſhall be entitled to a rateable ſhare of the ſaid ſubſcription, provided it ſhall appear that he was poſſeſſed of the ſtock for which he wrote his name: that is, ſuppoſing a perſon, poſſeſſing 20,000l. ſtock, on or before the 24th of April, ſhould ſubſcribe 20,000l. and that upon caſting up the whole of the ſubſcription, it ſhould appear, that five, ten or twenty times the money meant to be paid off, was ſubſcribed, then each ſtockholder ſhall be entitled to a fifth, a tenth, or a twentieth part of his ſubſcription. This propoſition ſeemed to be extremely well received on all ſides of the houſe, as preventive of all that imputed partiality and confuſion, riot and ſtrife, that had been experienced on former occaſions, when the ſtrongeſt

arms, the beſt known face, of the perſon who was fortunate enough to take his ſtand neareſt the door, derived every advantage, to the total excluſion of ſuch as were not thus happily qualified or ſtationed. His Lordſhip entered into a general view of the public debts as they ſtood on the 5th of January laſt, and of the ſeveral wars ſince the Revolution which occaſioned them; and under the former head ſtated the national debt at that period, compared with what it was at the commencement of the late peace in 1763, by which he ſhewed there were above nine millions paid off.

Mr. Hartly obſerved on ſeveral items in the account, particularly on the anticipation of the ſinking fund; and drew a very melancholy picture of the probable conſequences of our diſputes with America; and predicted, in the moſt poſitive terms, the interference of France and Spain, ſhould thoſe unhappy diſputes terminate in a civil war.

Lord North anſwered him by obſerving, that he could not ſee how ſtating a general account of debtor and creditor, however drawn up, could poſſibly avert the evils he ſeemed ſo much to dread.

Governor Johnſtone contended, though the ſtating of an account had no immediate connexion with the picture drawn by his Honourable friend, in his opinion, the ſtate of the nation, which uſed to be generally the ſubject of converſation this day, certainly had.

Yeſterday Lord North gave notice, that the Houſe of Commons would riſe on the 25th inſtant.

May 6. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from America, with an expreſs from General Gage, which was laid before his Majeſty at St. James's.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought over by the Duke of Cumberland packet, Captain Marſham. She ſailed from New-York the 6th of April, and arrived at Falmouth the 2d inſtant.

On Wedneſday died of a fit of coughing, which burſt a blood-veſſel, at his houſe in York-ſtreet, St. James's, the Hon. James Boſcawen, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's land forces, Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, and bother to Lord Viſcount Falmouth.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to take into the King's ſervice all volunteers that offer, and to diſtribute them among the guardſhips, till they are draughted off.

A letter from the Hague ſays, "The States General are embarraſſed to anſwer ſome late demands from the Court of Berlin."

BASSETERRE *(St. Chriſtophers) April* 22.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here from England, his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Capt. Garnier, having put in here for a pilot; her deſtination is to be between St. Euſtatius and the Dog and Prickley-pear, to prevent the American veſſels trading to St. Euſtatius.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 8.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg leave to preſent our humble thanks to your Excellency for your ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, and for giving us an opportunity to take the preſent alarming ſtate of this colony into our conſideration, and provide remedies againſt the increaſing evils therein. Your doing this ſo ſeaſonably, and as ſoon as you were properly apprized of what you thought would lay a firm foundation for our proceeding with ſucceſs in ſo deſirable a work, we cannot but regard as a proof of your attachment to the welfare of this dominion.

As this country hath, for many years paſt, made ample proviſion for the civil government thereof, we have only to declare our willingneſs to concur with the other branch of the legiſlature in ſuch proportion, and in ſuch means, as they ſhall be willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate.

The peace and good order of every country depending on the regular adminiſtration of juſtice, we are deſirous that the courts ſhould be forthwith opened, and that the laws may again have their due courſe; as ſuch a ſtep will be inſtrumental in removing miſchiefs of the greateſt magnitude and moſt deſtructive tendency.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR willingneſs to concur in meaſures, which, if adopted, will entirely compoſe the deſtructive differences between this country and Great-Britain, and reſtore the order and tranquility of the colony, cannot but give his Majeſty the moſt ſenſible pleaſure; as the opportunity of communicating to him ſuch a proof of the duty and loyalty of this branch of the legiſlature of Virginia affords me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

In the night of Saturday the 3d inſtant ſome young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furniſh themſelves with arms, but were preſently after ſurpriſed by the report of a gun, which was ſo artfully placed (ſaid to be contrived by L--d D—e) that upon touching a ſtring which was in their way it went off, and wounded three perſons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by ſeveral ſmall balls that entered his arm and ſhoulder, another, by the loſs of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profeſſion for ſubſiſtence; the other wounded very ſlightly. There were two guns prepared for this horrid purpoſe, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double-charged. On Monday a committee was appointed of the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes to examine the ſtate of the magazine, who have placed a guard over it till meaſures ſhall be concerted for its better ſecurity.

This morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, with his lady and family, and Captain Fowey, attended by ſome of his Lordſhip's domeſticks, left this city, and are now on board the Fowey man of war, lying in York river. His Lordſhip urges, in vindication of this precipitate retreat, that he was apprehenſive his life was in abſolute danger, from the infatuated and inflamed minds of the people. His Lordſhip ſays, it is not his intention to impede or obſtruct the buſineſs of the Aſſembly; ſo far from it, that he hopes the gentlemen who compoſe the houſe, will proceed in the great buſineſs which they have before them with diligence and effect. He farther ſays, that he ſhall endeavour to make acceſs to him eaſy and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between him and the houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible. His Lordſhip declares that he is ſtill perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in his power to reſtore that harmony, the interuption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear, to the repoſe, as well as to the comfort, of every individual. In conſequence of theſe declarations, the houſe immediately reſolved themſelves into a Committee, to take the ſame under their conſideration; who, after mature deliberation, appointed a number of gentlemen to draw up an addreſs to his Excellency, which being prepared and approved by the houſe, and concurred in by his Majeſty's Council, two of that Hon. Board, and four members, were deſired to wait upon his Excellency with the ſame; the purport of which was that the houſe were exceedingly concerned that his Lordſhip ſhould even ſuſpect that they would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious as was couched in his meſſage; that they were ſorry his Lordſhip ſhould leave the ſeat of government, as it might conduce to that great uneaſineſs which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country; that they think his Lordſhip ought to have communicated the ground of his uneaſineſs to them, as, from their zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, they ſhould have judged it their indiſpenſable duty to have endeavoured to remove every cauſe of diſquietude; that they will chearfully concur in any meaſures for the ſecurity of his Lordſhip and family; that the apprehenſions of his amiable lady are productive of the greateſt pain to them, and that they ſhould think themſelves happy in being able to reſtore tranquility to her; that they are proud his Lordſhip is willing for them to continue the buſineſs of the country; but think it almoſt impracticable, whilſt his Lordſhip is abſent, eſpecially at this time, when the ſeaſon of the year is ſo far advanced. This addreſs concludes, with intreating his Lordſhip's return, with his lady and family, to the palace; which they are perſuaded will be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people.

The gentlemen appointed to wait on the Governor arrived at the Capitol between 1 and 2 o'clock, and delivered this verbal meſſage from his Excellency, "that, as the ſubject of their addreſs was of the utmoſt concern to himſelf and family, he would take time to conſider, and return an anſwer, in writing, after he had maturely deliberated upon its contents." His Lordſhip behaved with the utmoſt politeneſs, and held a friendly conference with the deputies.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 9.

Laſt Saturday Colonel Glover, and the ſons of the late worthy Colonel Lee, of Marblehead, brought to the head quarters at Cambridge, from Marblehead, a bag of letters, arrived there from London, in a ſchooner of the late Col. Lee, taken by adminiſtration to bring them. She ſailed the 12th or 14th of April.

In the bag are letters from adminiſtration to General Gage, the Admiral, and to almoſt all the tories in Boſton. Thoſe letters were under the inſpection at the camp when our laſt accounts came from thence.

NEW-PORT, *June* 12.

Laſt Tueſday a ſchooner from Philadelphia, loaded with proviſions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the proviſions in this veſſel belong to near 70 poor men at Nantucket, and the chief their families had to depend on for a conſiderable time to come.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Cahoone, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a ſloop loaded with Indian corn, &c. the veſſel and cargo were taken into cuſtody by the men of war in this harbour.

The above veſſels, 'tis ſuppoſed, will be ſent to Boſton.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Extract of a Letter from Hartford, in Connecticut, June 5.

"Mr. Hide, the Boſton poſt, reports, that a veſſel bound to London, on board of which Mr. Robert Temple, a high flying Tory, was paſſenger, ſprung a leak ſoon after her departure and put into Plymouth (New-England) to refit, that the people took Temple priſoner, ſent him to the camp at Cambridge, ſecured his papers, and opened a great number of letters, many of which were from officers of the army at Boſton. Thoſe letters in general are full of complaints and expreſſions of uneaſineſs. Some of the officers deſire and entreat to ſell out, others ſay they are fighting in a bad cauſe, and apprehenſive of a mutiny; others mention a difference between the General and the Admiral, and that the army in general are diſheartened and uneaſy; other letters are full of invectives againſt the poor *Yankees*, as they call us----We hear the Provincial Congreſs will keep Temple as an hoſtage, but I hope they will let the veſſel go with the above letters."

We hear that on Monday laſt the Connecticut forces, in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, were reviewed by General Wooſter; they are an exceeding fine body of men, and performed their exerciſe and evolutions with ſpirit and exactneſs, much to the ſatisfaction of their officers, a great number of gentlemen and ladies, and a prodigious concourſe of the inhabitants from that province, as well as from New-York.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon one Angus M'Donald, who it is ſaid has been privately inliſting men for ſome time paſt to ſerve under General Gage, againſt their country, was taken into cuſtody by a party of Colonel Laſher's company of grenadiers, and conducted before the Provincial Congreſs then ſitting, where he was examined, returned into cuſtody in the evening, and immediately ſent off to General Wooſter's camp at Greenwich, in Connecticut: He was eſcorted by moſt of our independent companies as far King's Bridge.—We hear ſome important diſcoveries were made.

Friday laſt the Mercury Frigate, Capt. M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy-Hook, in 14 days from Boſton: He was diſpatched from thence by General Gage to order whatever troops might arrive here from England or Ireland for Boſton; and laſt Wedneſday he luckily fell in with a tranſport from Cork with part of the 44th regiment bound into this place; but ſhe ſoon ſtood to the eaſtward, and Captain M'Carthy now waits at the Hook to give the like orders to the reſt of the fleet that may arrive there.

Saturday laſt an Expreſs from Water-Town, paſſed through this city, in his way to the Continental Congreſs: He left the Camp laſt Monday, and ſaid ſome of the tranſports were arrived at Boſton from Cork; and that the Grenadiers and Light-Infantry of General Gage's army appeared to be in motion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

By particular Deſire, the SERMON intended to have been preached in Chriſt-Church on Friday Morning next, before the *Military Aſſociation*, is poſtponed to 6 o'Clock in the Evening of the ſame Day.

On Tueſday, the ſixth inſtant, there was an exchange of priſoners at Cambridge, between the Provincials and Regulars, which was managed by General Putnam, on the one part, and Major Moncrief, on the other.

Captain Volans, from Alicant, on the firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 65, ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia for Liverpool, ten Days out; and on the 8th, in Lat. 38, Long. 69, he ſpoke a Brig, Capt. Brean, from New-York for Falmouth, out four Days, all well.

Laſt Thurſday Evening Mr. GIBBS JONES was married to Miſs Peggy MOORE.

Lately died in London, Mr. William Neat, an eminent American Merchant.

Yeſterday Morning the Three Battalions of this City and Liberties, together with the Artillery Company, a Troop of Light Horſe, ſeveral Companies of Light Infantry, Rangers and Rifle-men, in the Whole about 2000, marched out to the Commons, and, having joined in Brigade, were reviewed by General WASHINGTON, who is appointed Commander in Chief of all the North-American Forces by the Honourable Continental CONGRESS, when they went through the Manual Exerciſe, Firings, and Manœuvres, with great Dexterity and Exactneſs.

On Thurſday, the 15th Inſtant, was married the Rev. Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, of Cheſter, to Mrs. MARGARET CURRIE, of the ſame Place.

The Captains Hazelwood and Clay, of this Port, are arrived in London (the laſt from Maryland) and Captain Greenway at Liverpool.

*** The Officers of the ſeveral Military Companies in the County of Bucks, are deſired to meet the 21ſt Day of July, 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of John Bogert, Innholder, in the Townſhip of Buckingham, to form their Battalions, chooſe Field Officers, &c. And the Committee for ſaid County are deſired likewiſe to meet, at the ſame Time and Place, according to Adjournment.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, from N. London. Ship Commerce, W. Price, London. Sloop Sally, Z. Shepardſon, Maryland. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. Carolina. Schooner Georgetown Packet, A. Wylly, South-Carolina. Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Salem, N. E. Sloop Joſeph, W. Shaw, Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Sally, E. Woneycott, Virginia. Brig Hetty, J. Lott, and Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Jamaica. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, and Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, St. Kitts. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hiſpaniola. Ship Chriſtopher, E. Edwards, Gibraltar. Ship Concord, J. Volans, Alicant. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Schooner William, S. Tucker, and Schooner Union, W. Patterſon, from Guadaloupe.

Outwards. *Ship Unity, W. Glover, for Madeira. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Antigua. Brig Sally, J. Waſh, Genoa. Ship Charming Sally, J. Steel, Virginia. Brig Hannah, J. Caſſidy, Liverpool. Sloop Polly, J. Garrigues, Jamaica. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Watt, St. Kitts. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York. Sloop Hawke, J. Milne, Tobago. Ship Sally, J. Burrows, for Teneriffe.*

Cleared. *Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Ship George, S. Martin, and Sloop Monmouth, P. Allein, to Liſbon. Brig Adrian, C. Clunn, St. Croix. Brig Barbados-Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Sloop Phœnix, W. Dennis, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Polly, R. Gadwin, and Schooner Nancy, R. Long, North-Carolina. Sloop Betſey, E. Chappell, New-London. Schooner Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, and Ship Charming Sally, J. Steel, Virginia. Brig Induſtry, H. Hubbs, London. Ship Biſſet, J. Vicary, Briſtol. Sloop Sally, T. Roſs, St. Vincents. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Watt, and Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Schooner Sally, E. Woneycott, South-Carolina. Brig Sally, J. Welſh, Falmouth. Sloop Betſey, D. Earl, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Fell, Jamaica.*

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Third Edition of *GORDON*'s TABLES of DIFFERENCE of LATITUDE and DEPARTURE, calculated to every degree and minute of the quadrant, for meaſuring by chains, miles, or any denomination of length whatſoever.---Theſe tables apply equally well to taking the areas of ſmall tracts of land, as of large, being formed on the legs of a right-angled triangle. Proprietors, general ſurveyors, their deputies, and other gentlemen who deal in land, will find them of ſingular uſe to them. Theſe Tables are carried to every minute of the quadrant for the ſake of thoſe who uſe Minute-Compaſſes, which are now coming much into uſe. They are calculated from a larger radius than any extant. They will be more ſerviceable to maſters of veſſels than any yet publiſhed, as they may divide their common departure by the complement of middle latitude, and the quotient will be the longitude in any parallel, nearly agreeing with Mercator's.---They may be uſed to very good effect in fortification, architecture, any draughting whatſoever; the ſecants of any courſe may be found by theſe tables. Reviewed and compared with the beſt authors. Subſcribers to pay *Ten Shillings* prec. at the delivery of the Tables, and thoſe who take a dozen to have one *gratis*, by

JOHN GORDON, late of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken in by the following Gentlemen, viz. *David Rittenhouſe*, Inſtrument-Maker; *John Lukens*, Surveyor-General; Capt. *Oſwell Eve*, owner of the powder-mill; Capt. *George Morgan*, of the light infantry; Meſſrs. *William* and *Thomas Bradford*, Mr. *John Dunlap*, and Meſſieurs *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, in Philadelphia; by *John Antill*, Attorney, at New-York, and by all the Printers there. ¶

WANTED TO HIRE,

A STRONG healthy WOMEN, that can manage a ſmall Dairy, and who can waſh, iron, and ſew coarſe Linen, and aſſiſt occaſionally in the other Buſineſs of a Family; ſhe muſt be ſober, with a good Character; none other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOW lying in the Warehouſe of *Joſhua Fiſher, and Sons*, TWO CASES, Contents unknown, marked I. K. No. 1, and 2, ſuppoſed to belong to *James Kitty*. They were imported *per* the *Montague*, Captain *Pickles*, from *London*, in the *Twelfth-month*, 1773.----The Reaſon of their remaining ſo long without being thus advertiſed is that ſome Perſon unknown owned them, and ſaid he would come or ſend for them. They will be delivered to the Owner upon his paying the Freight and Charges. *Sixth-Month* 20, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſtable door of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſide with the letter G, both trots and paces, a ſtar in the forehead, ſome ſaddle marks. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, in New Britain townſhip, or to John Reynolds, ſhall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges; if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice *Three Pounds*. June 10, 1775.

N. B. There was a woman's blue pluſh ſaddle on, and a ſnaffle Bridle. ABIAH BUTLER. ¶

Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter County, June 12, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, dealt with a tranſient perſon, ſome time in March, for a ſtrrel Mare, about the ſize of a Mare deſcribed in Peter Tyſher's advertiſement, in the Gazette, No. 2416.----Theſe may inform the ſaid Tyſher, that if he comes and proves his property to ſaid Mare, he may have her. ROBERT M'ELHANEY. †

York, June 12, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain John Jones *(as he calls himſelf) was committed into my cuſtody, as a vagrant perſon; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, a ſcar on his upper lip, his head ſhaved, wears a ſilk cap, a green coat, on his hat a gold loop and button; I found in his poſſeſſion a memorandum-book made for John Hankins, a map or draught (made with a pen) of the River St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, St. Peter, Sorel, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, &c. done by John Cox, junior, a pocket-book with ſeveral papers, a note of hand for 17l. 10s. payable by George James, junior, to John Hankins, all the other papers belong to ſaid John Hankins. Any perſon knowing any thing of the ſaid* Jones, *are deſired to give notice thereof, within three weeks after this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged.*

Alſo a certain Juda Holland, *who ſays ſhe belongs to William Jenkins, or Jenins, in Baltimore county, Maryland; black hair, wears a black callimancoe ſkirt, calicoe bed-gown, ſilk handkerchief. Her maſter is deſired to take her away, within the aforeſaid time, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her fees.*

MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Gaoler.

Many men of many Minds

STRAYED away, about the 10th of May last, a dark brown MARE, 4 years old, shod before, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder E. V. her foretop cut short. Whoever will bring the said mare to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, shall have *Fifteen Shillings* reward. ¶

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the house of Casper Reinecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Manheim township, York county, containing 230 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fisher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houses thereon erected; the soil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Weise.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Henry Herglerote, in Heidlebergh township, York county, a certain messuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine stream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the soil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; seized in execution as the estate of said Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of *Andrew Lock*, and *Thomas Dunwiddie*, Prisoners, confined for Debt in the Goal of Salem, that they be and appear before ROBERT JOHNSON, and JOHN HOLME, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County, at the Court-House in Salem, on the 19th Day of July next, to shew Cause, why the said Debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." *June 16, 1775.* ¶ 4 W.

THOMAS CARRACK,

SILK DYER and SCOURER, late from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he now carries on business in Walnut-street, within a few doors of Front-street, where those who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction; dyes and cleans all kinds of silks, in the neatest and best manner; silk gauzes dyed black, and stiffened as new; old lace dyed black, and dressed or whitened, if lost its colour; cotton yarn dyed Turkey red or blue, or any other colour; woollen cloths dyed to any pattern; bed furniture cleaned, or dyed and pressed; leather breeches and skins dyed; silk stockings stoved; gold and silver lace cleaned. All orders executed with care and dispatch. ¶

WHEREAS a certain *Abraham Latcher*, of *Hanover* township, *Lancaster* county, obtained Five BONDS of me, dated the 25th day of *February*, 1775, each for the payment of Ten Pounds; the first payable the 25th day of *February*, 1780, and the rest due the 25th of *February* yearly, till the whole are paid; and the said *Abraham Latcher* has not performed his bargain to me, for which he obtained the said bonds: These are to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on them, as I am determined to dispute the payment of said bonds.

June 10, 1775. ‖ EDWARD TATE.

STOLEN from out of the subscriber's pasture, living at Blaumborough, near Rocky-Hill, in Somerset county, East New-Jersey, on the night of the 12th of this instant June, a small bright BAY HORSE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, has neither brand nor ear-mark, one hind foot is white, as is one of his fore feet, his neck is pretty thick and chunky, and hangs a little over the right side, his mane and tail are pretty thick, and of a black colour, he has a few white hairs in his forehead, and is between 10 and 11 years old. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FOUR POUNDS for him and the creature, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either, with reasonable charges, paid by PETER VORHEES. ¶

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living near the Gulf Mill, about the 28th of May last, two MILCH COWS, the one a red with blackish horns, a little turned in towards her face; the other a pied cow, brindle mixed with red, and several white spots on her, particularly about her rump, ear-mark (if any) not known; they are about three years old. Whoever secures said cows, or either of them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have Five Shillings for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE STURGIS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Haverford township, in Chester county, the 18th of May, a stray MARE, of a dark bay colour, branded on the near shoulder, between 12 and 13 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 13, 1775. THOMAS ELLIS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 10th day of this instant June, living in Lower Alloway's-creek township, in the county of Salem, New-Jersey, an indented servant man, named CHRISTOPHER DERRICK, country born, but Dutch parents, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, straight yellow hair, bow legged, is fond of strong drink; had on, and took with him, an old castor hat, bound with silk ferret, several shirts, one home made linen, two tow and linen, two pair of trowsers, made all of tow, new this spring, a pair of good single soaled shoes, with copper buckles, copper anchors and tongues, jacket almost new, of a lead colour. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by JONATHAN WOOD.

N. B. Said servant has stole his indenture and may use it as a pass, but may be detected by the date, as he is very talkative in company, is a bold impudent fellow; said servant took with him a pair of leather breeches. ¶

Gwynedd, Sixth-Month 3, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwynedd township, Philadelphia county, the 6th ultimo, a small red and white MILCH COW, with remarkable crooked horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. LEVI FOULKE. ¶

JUNE 9, 1775.

ON Monday, the 5th instant, was left with the subscriber, living in the township of Norriton, and county of Philadelphia, by a man who calls himself *Hugh Merideth*, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, switch tail, one of her hind feet white, a natural pacer, and appears to have had a colt, by her having plenty of milk. Said *Merideth*, on suspicion of having stole the above mare, was committed by William Moore, Esq; of Chester county, but made his escape on his way to goal. The owner of said mare is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † ARCHIBALD THOMSON, junior.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Oxford, and county of Philadelphia, the 22d day of May last, a small dark brown MARE, with a lock on one foot; she is about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 14, 1775. ‖ BENJAMIN DUNGAN.

Chester, June 13, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 5th day of this instant, *Thomas Young*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 19 or 20 years of age, and says he is a servant to John M'Farlan, near Middletown, in Lancaster county. Likewise a Negroe man, on the 12th day, says he belongs to Thomas Irwing, in Somerset county, Maryland, about 20 years of age. Their masters are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in 4 weeks from this date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Mount-Bethel township, and county of Northampton, an indented German servant lad, named *Jacob Beaver*, about 23 or 24 years of age, dark brown hair, about 5 feet 1 inch high, has a scar on the corner of his left eye, and has a double tooth on the left side of his upper jaw; was formerly servant to Gabriel Klein, of Philadelphia county; had on, and took with him, a light blue mixed coat, with dark blue lining, an ash coloured cloth jacket, with sleeves, and red lining, an half silk striped jacket, an ash coloured flowered calimancoe jacket, a worsted ditto, same colour, one pair of leather breeches, partly blue, one pair of striped trowsers, and two pair of tow ditto, one fine hat and one coarse ditto, two fine shirts and two coarse ditto, a pair of shoes and a pair of turned pumps, and silver shoe buckles. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 31, 1775. ‖ HENRY JACOBIE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of April, 1775, a dark sorrel MARE, about two years old, with a white mane and tail. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CATHARINE KEPLAR.

NAIL and SPIKE ROD IRON,

Of the best Quality,

And also excellent IRON HOOPS, of all Sizes.

TO BE HAD OF

ISAAC LOW, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, and NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, in Dock-street, New-York. ¶

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Casks; Boxes and Half soft shelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit, Sugar, old Lisbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Brimstone, by the Hogshead, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL, } Attornies of the Trustees.

NOW ON HAND,

And will be sold, wholesale and retail, on reasonable TERMS,

A LARGE and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chestnut-street, and corner of Vidall's-alley.

Likewise a few Crates of plain and enamelled Queen's ware sorted, suitable for town or country. 6 W.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, is now determined to sell off his large assortment of GOODS, at the very lowest rates for cash, among which are,

SUPERFINE, second and low priced BROADCLOTHS, with trimmings suitable, double milled drabs, Wiltons, brown German serges, coatings, naps, bearskins, baizes, scarlet and red flannel, milled swanskin, green rugs and blankets, Scotch carpeting, russels, calimancoes, damasks, durants, tammies, moreen, taborate, bird eye stuffs, mecklenburgh, camblets and camblettees, Scotch plaid, silk and worsted stuff for womens gowns, velverets, royal ribbs, white German cord, jeans, fustians, sattinets, black jennet and lasting, silk stript damascus, bengal stripe, bengals and seersuckers, black paduasoys, taffaties, sattins, peelongs, mantuas, persians and sarsnets, handkerchiefs of all sorts, muslins, cambricks, long and clear lawns and kentings, a neat assortment of chintz, cottons and calicoes, stampt linens, bed curtain patterns, Irish linens, Russia sheetings, ozenbrigs, brown, white and stript tickings, dowlas, table linen, best cotton checks, linen ditto, fine stript cotton holland and linen stripe; an assortment of hosiery, viz. mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, silk and worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose; mens thread and worsted gloves, womens thread, cotton, worsted and silk mitts; mens, womens, boys, and girls leather gloves; womens and girls leather mitts; black and coloured four thread worsted and silk breeches patterns; cane, bone and fine ivory mounted fans; together with several articles of hardware, books and stationary, &c. which are too tedious to mention; likewise a large assortment of china, glass, queens ware and delph, plain, purple, and blue and white chimney tyles.

N. B. At the same place may be had American black lead Crucibles, and Starch by the keg.

All persons indebted to him by bond or book account are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent disagreeable measures being pursued.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

HATH for sale, at his store in Water-street, the second door above Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, the following articles, imported last fall from London, Bristol and Liverpool.---A good assortment of coarse and super BROADCLOTHS, 9-qr. 10-qr. and 11-qr. rose blankets; forest cloths; kerseys, blue and mixt Bath coatings, fine scarlet ditto; fine 6-qr. spotted swanskin; green and mixt 6-qr. naps; striped blanketting; scarlet, yellow and embossed flannel; superfine white ditto; scarlet serge; striped cotton linceys; blue, black, and cloth coloured hair plushes; 6-qr. and 7-qr. bed bunts; superfine ¾ and yard wide cotton checks; ¼ stripes, striped hollands; a neat assortment of printed calicoes and cottons; best propatria and demy writing paper; English castor hats; a large assortment of best new fashioned death head coat and vest buttons, and needle-work surtout buttons, with twist to match; striped and plain camblets; brown and purple dorseteen; scarlet, pink, white, and cloth coloured calimancoes; cloth coloured and brown rattinets; blue, green, brown, and cloth coloured shalloons; scarlet, pink, green, and cloth coloured tammies; scarlet, pink, black, and blue damasks; Venetian poplins; pink, blue, green, white, and cloth coloured durants; worsted starrets, dayzettes, and barragon; black and blue serge denim; black everlasting; crimson, red, black, green, and deep blue moreens; blue and red copperplate furniture cottons and calicoes, handsome large patterns; 4 thread black breeches patterns; dove coloured, claret, blue and black velverets; stampt vellures; fine olive, black and claret coloured velvets; purple and blue ell wide persians; pink, blush, blue and green ¼ yard ditto; sky blue pelong; cloth coloured India taffaty; white sarsnet; short cloth cloaks; fine and coarse muslins; book and sprigged ditto; light coloured, blue and scarlet sewing silk; black cravats; silk knee garters, of various colours; fine cloth coloured and green thread; Scots thread; shoe, coat, and quality binding; thread laces, bobbin; 2d. 4d. and 6d. garrets; Holland and Manchester tape; horn combs, shirt and sleeve buttons; a neat assortment of ribbons; marking canvas; pocket looking-glasses; brass inkpots; spectacles set in horn rims; temple spectacles; metal and gilt buttons; neat red Morocco pocket-books, with instruments; a large assortment of Pinchbeck, steel, brass, metal, and plated buckles; knives and forks, Barlow penknives; Hool's pistol capt knives; twilled bagging; Crowley's London steel, No. 3; a general assortment of London pewter; best hard metal plates and oval dishes; table spoons; pepper; childrens red Morocco shoes; mens and womens worsted hose; mens silk and worsted ditto; silk, cotton, and sectersoy romals; Barcelona handkerchiefs, white and coloured; womens worsted mitts, with a variety of other articles.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 11th of this instant May, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, paces and trots, full of courage. Whoever takes up and secures the mare and thief, if stolen and the thief convicted, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for the Mare only, paid by JOHN STALL, Coach-maker, in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reasonable terms, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Chestnut-street, near the State-house,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carlisle, and near a good settlement of industrious Germans, and some tracts on the other waters near the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reasonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaster county, on the waters of Wiskeniſky, about 18 miles from Susquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken settlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottems of meadow ground, very suitable for industrious persons that understand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such persons may meet with encouragement and assistance in making settlements there, by applying said to DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and complete Assortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, superfine, middling and coarse, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be SOLD, on the lowest Terms, at his House, in Second-street, near Spruce-street, Philadelphia. Millers and others, that are not acquainted with BOULTING-CLOTHS, may depend on being supplied with the best in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reasonable Discount will be made to those that purchase to retail.

Philadelphia, New-Castle, French-Town, and *Baltimore*

STAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Tatlow, and Thomas Frisby Henderson, have entered into articles for the term of seven years to carry on their Stages, between the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of New-Castle and French Town, on Elk River: The Stage days are as follow,----Joseph Tatlow's Stage boat will leave the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, every Sunday (except when the navigation is obstructed by the ice) and proceed to New-Castle, where a Stage waggon will set off on Mondays for French-Town. A Packet boat kept by Thomas Henderson will set off on Tuesdays to Baltimore-Town, in Maryland, and on Saturdays she will return to French-Town, where the Stage waggon will be ready to convey the goods and passengers to New-Castle, from whence said Tatlow's boat will proceed to Philadelphia on Tuesday, where she generally arrives the same day, at which place the Bordentown and Burlington Stage boats will receive any goods and passengers for New-York. This being the nearest communication by land and water from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore-Town, and at the same rates as other stages, we flatter ourselves it will be a great inducement to the public to give us the preference. The greatest care and punctuality will be observed by each of us in the performance of the stages.

Goods will be received by Mrs. Terry, at the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, in the absence of the stage.

N. B. The said Henderson has an excellent Warehouse (his Landing being now open) for the reception of goods at any time. He also keeps a Public-House, for the entertainment of passengers, who may chuse to come from Virginia, Maryland, or elsewhere, by the way of French-Town to Philadelphia, he having proper waggons for conducting the same. *April 12, 1775.*

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

THE remaining part of a lease, which has near 4 years to come, a Livery Stable, very well situated in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.---It will contain upwards of 30 horses, with good stalls; it has likewise a large and commodious yard, and exceeding good coach-houses and sheds for carriages.----If it should not be wanted as a Livery Stable, it might be very convenient for a few Gentleman to take it, who keep their horses themselves, as it is well situated in a wholesome air, and room for their carriages. It might be divided into different partitions, according as they might chuse. For terms apply to JOHN PERKINS, in Fifth-street, or to ELIZABETH KEMBLE, in Chestnut-street, opposite the State-House.

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